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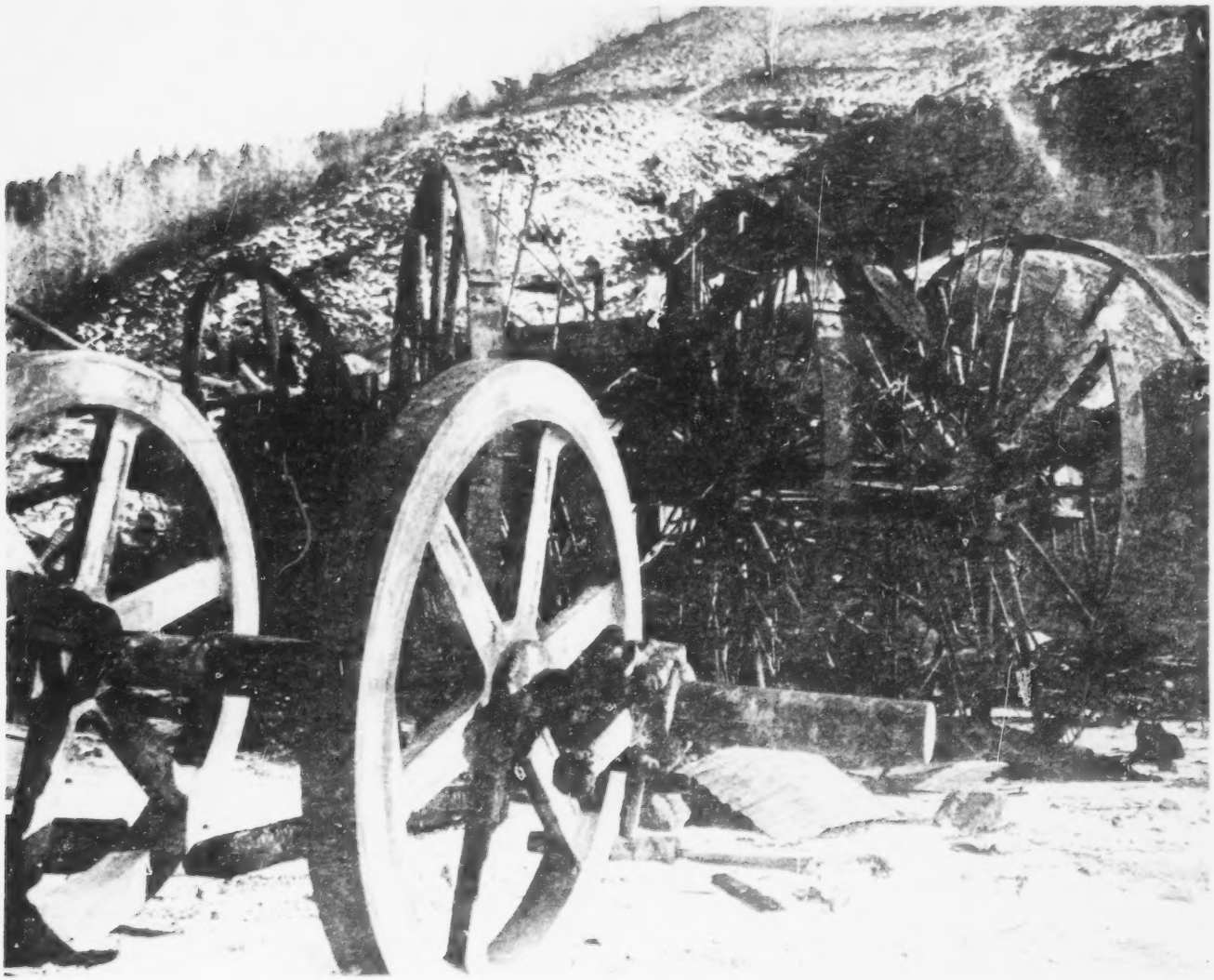
MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

OCTOBER - 1981



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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

October 1981

STATE OF MONTANA
TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DAVID L. HUNTER, COMMISSIONER

Volume 11 - Number 10

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

11. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

12. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by Research and Analysis, Department of Labor and Industry consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

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P. O. Box 1728
Helena, Montana 59624

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	390.0	404.3	381.5	-14.3	8.5
Employment	368.6	380.5	363.0	-11.9	5.6
Unemployment	21.4	23.8	18.5	-2.4	2.9
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.9	4.8	-.4	.7

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

• Sugarbeet harvest has reached the mid-point and potato harvest is nearly complete. Forecasts indicate that the production of potatoes will be slightly greater than last year, while there will be about a 2 percent decline in sugarbeet production. Other agriculture field work consists of moving cattle and sheep down from summer ranges and preparing for the winter season.

• Thirty million tons of coal were produced in Montana last year--two million less than in 1979--ranking the state ninth in the nation for coal production. There are more recoverable coal reserves here than in any other state.

• The major copper producing company in the state plans to diversify it's operation and rely less on copper and more on other strategic metals in the coming years. Some of the firms $65 million exploration budget will be used to go after such minerals as molybdenum, platinum and palladium. Company officials do not expect this diversification to cause any significant layoffs in the industry as happened last year.

• Lumber and wood products industry is experiencing on and off employment as sawmills shutdown and reopen to adjust their production to depressed market conditions. While some mills are laying off, others are rehiring and still others are operating with reduced work weeks. These actions are affecting about half of the labor force in the industry.

• It is estimated that the state will lose $65 million due to curtailment in federal funding. It was announced late in September that the Highway Department will be reduced by fourteen percent. This means a loss of several jobs, less road maintenance and reduction of future highway building programs. Many other programs that rely on federal funds have been or are being cut out or reduced. Government employment in the state in September was estimated at 66,500 which is 4,100 less than it was one year ago. Much of this reduced employment is due to budget tightening efforts of different government agencies.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

• A seasonal decline in the civilian labor force in September was acccompanied by a seasonal loss of employment. Unemployment also decreased from the previous month and resulted in a drop in the unemployment rate. The 6.1 percent unemployment rate recorded last month was above the September 1980 level for the area and higher than the statewide rate for the same month.

• Agriculture field work is tapering off as farmers and ranchers prepare for winter. Cattle and sheep are being moved from summer ranges. Winter wheat planting is nearing completion. The Job Service office is still receiving a steady demand for permanent agriculture workers, however, the need for temporary farm help has declined to near zero.

• The petroleum refinery has been sold. During its sixty years of existence, the refinery has changed owners several times. This change came about because the old owner wished to consolidate all holdings. It is the first venture into the refinery business for the new owner, who is a nationwide distributor of petroleum products. Employment at the plant will be reduced from 57 to 35 as a result of the new management.

• A Great Falls firm accomplished in October three big steps in its growth phase towards becoming a leader in manufacturing electronic remote sensing and image processing devices. The steps included an addition to its top management staff, moving into its own building and completing major financing arrangements. If production goals can be met, the company will expand its number of employees from 18 to 45, produce 300 units and become a $1 million business in 1982.

• A new solar panel manufacturer has started in Belt. The company evolved from experiments carried on in a heating shop that over a period of three years produced an effective method of collecting heat from the sun. Ten of the 15 panels produced so far have already been sold and the firm is in the process of establishing a network of dealerships.

BILLINGS SMSA

• Billings City Council members voted unanimously to authorize an office tower and parking garage deal. This means the city would build a third parking garage across from a proposed office tower. A Colorado Springs, Colorado developer wants to build the 15-story structure with a sky bridge to the parking garage. The actual price of the 150,000 square foot building would be about $10 million.

• New businesses include an industrial chemical distributor which will be doubling its present employment of five by the first of the new year.

• In the oil and gas industry, an oil exploration firm will be moving between 35 and 50 persons into Billings by June, 1982.

• A retail computer system store with a staff of two persons will be opening on Grand Avenue. Also opening on Grand is a Chinese and American restaurant with five full time employees.

• A construction supply company is among the businesses which are closing in Billings. The company will be laying off three persons. A dry goods retail store will be moving out of a large shopping mall. Other businesses in this mall are closing due to the lack of business. They include a fast food Mexican-style restaurant and a fast food pizza restaurant. Another mall in Billings is losing a business with the closure of a retail tool store.

ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA

• The Anaconda Copper Company has released their long range plans which includes relying less on copper and venturing into strategic metals. Anaconda's aim is to increase noncopper revenues, now only 15% of its total, to 50% by 1990 and as much as 75% by the end of the century. To help reach its diversification goals, money and emphasis is to be on exploration, research, development and updating existing facilities. Montana is experiencing the shift by Anaconda's strategy by large layoffs in copper-related employment, an exploration for platinum-palladium deposits in the Stillwater mineral belt of southern Montana, and an expansion of the concentrator facility in Butte to handle ore containing molybdenum. Metal producing companies have widely accepted diversification as a means of surviving the last decade of the copper crunch. The Anaconda Copper Company has announced for the first time that it is now willing to sell or salvage the smelter at Anaconda and the refinery in Great Falls.

• One of Butte's more recent business-recruiting ventures is under way now. Local government, the Local Development Corp., and the Chamber of Commerce have sent out information packets to oil companies suppliers and drilling firms. The packets describe Butte and what it can offer the oil industry. Local officials also plan follow-up visits to the suppliers' and manufacturers' home offices.

• The major oil well drilling operation located near Deer Lodge has started. Experience was a big factor in the hiring of the crew. Eleven workers were brought by the company to the well site from other jobs, one each from Butte and Anaconda and the other eight from Wyoming, Colorado and Washington. The company noted that they received more than 500 applications for the 21 openings.

BOZEMAN LMA

• Agriculture employment is tapering off as the harvest season and winter wheat planting are completed. Cattle and sheep are being moved to winter pastures. The Job Service is receiving some openings for experienced farm and ranch couples.

• Sawmills dependant on housing construction are no longer making a profit. They are attempting to survive on a day-by-day basis until the market improves. In September, thirty building permits with a total value of $1.2 million were issued in Bozeman, compared with 35 permits valued at $3.3 million in the same month last year. This demonstrates locally the continuing nation-wide decline in housing starts which is affecting the timber industry. Area sawmills are laying off part of their crews or reducing working hours in an attempt to balance production with demand. About half the normal work force is employed at one mill; another company is operating at 85 percent capacity. A sawmill that produces power poles is operating at full capacity in the mill but the wood's crew is only at 40 percent of full force.

• An electronics manufacturing firm has had their market decline because of high interest rates and the price of the dollar overseas. Eighty of their 280 employees were laid off in October because the instock inventory has become too large.

• Power transmission lines being constructed from Colstrip to the Pacific Northwest are beginning to have some effect on the economy. Two firms involved in the project have established headquarters in Livingston and will

run operations from there for the next two years. Thirty workers, some with families, have moved into the area and more will be coming next summer when peak employment on the project will be reached.

GLASGOW LMA

• Of over 600 workers actively working on a natural gas pipeline during the summer, only about 200 are left in the area now. Work should continue about two more months as the contract phases out. Construction began in May and all work on the Montana segment is expected to be done ahead of schedule.

• Most other construction activity in the area was stable--with no major projects expected in the near future. Oil exploration activity was up slightly, but no unusual demand for workers was reported. One firm did add 15 workers for a contract which will last four weeks. More activity is expected in 30-60 days as oil companies start their new fiscal year and begin new exploration programs.

• Many motels and restaurants in the area have been having an excellent year due to the many projects going on--oil exploration, pipeline construction, etc.. No shortages of available workers to work in these service industry occupations has been reported, however.

GLENDIVE LMA

• Highlighting the area's construction and retail trade industries is a new shopping center in Glendive. Work on the project is progressing on schedule and a major discount retailer is expected to open in mid-November. Good weather has allowed work to continue at a fast pace. Thirteen stores have leased space and most should be open before the Christmas shopping season begins.

• Other construction activity has been progressing well and there have been numerous openings for laborers to replace student workers. No shortages of available workers have been reported. A twenty-eight unit low income housing project may be started in Glendive. A new discount motel will open there in mid-Novemeber, also. Numerous projects are in various stages of completion throughout the LMA; in Glendive, several homes are underway, and a new restaurant is planned; in Sidney, projects include a new grain elevator, hospital addition, and grocery store addition.

• In agriculture, the beet harvest is in full swing and over 50% complete. Yields per acre are down and no shortages of workers have been reported. Oilfield activity was stable and hiring was light--and then only for experienced hands.

HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA

- Agriculture field work continues as sugarbeet harvest is in full swing. The dry bean harvest is just ending. Winter wheat planting is nearly complete. Cattle and sheep are being moved from summer ranges to winter pastures.

- A shallow oil well west of Red Lodge is producing a flow of 71 barrels a day. Other wells in the area are attempting to recover heavy oil from a known reservoir using a technological package put together by a Red Lodge firm.

- Development on the west end of Hardin is progressing. Twenty-four apartment units are under construction. A nursing home and retirement complex is nearing the building stage as $2.5 million in general obligation bonds are being sold to finance the project. A billiards establishment, gasoline station and convenient store are being planned for the area.

- Lowered taxable valuation on cattle is causing rural counties to have problems in financing services. Federal Revenue Sharing and Payment in Lieu of Taxes on U. S. Forests are methods of financing some services. Carbon County received $24,068 from the Forest Service in October. This represents 75% of the estimated total the county should get before the end of the year as payment for revenues the Federal Government collects for private use of Forest Lands. Carbon County will also receive $193,088 in Federal Revenue Sharing for the period ending September 30, bringing the total to nearly $1.8 million the county has received since the program was authorized in 1972.

HAVRE LMA

- Havre has five construction projects that should be completed in October. They include two grocery stores, one bank, a fast food restaurant, and the college library. New construction includes an amusement building.

- New businesses in Havre include a self-serve gas pump, a ceramic ware store, an insulation business and a roller skating rink.

- A five year project upgrading the Tiber Dam on the Marias River is nearly complete. Total costs were $11.7 million. The project included rebuilding the dam's spillway and raising the height of the dam by five feet as added flood protection.

- A tractor manufacturing firm in Havre has paid off a large bank loan. The completion of a $6 million payback since July 17, 1981 successfully met its payment schedule and financial restructuring plans. This means the plant has reduced it's indebtedness by two-thirds and has eliminated extremely high interest payments. Production at the four-wheel-drive tractor plant may be back to normal by February, 1982. Nearly 100 of 180 employees were laid off back in April when the company was forced to reduce its inventories.

- Agriculture activity is slow while winter wheat seeding is nearly complete.

HELENA LMA

• Potato harvest is in full swing. The crop appears to be slightly larger than last year. Cattle and sheep are being moved from their summer ranges. Farmers and ranchers are finishing their field work as winter approaches.

• A large petroleum company has purchased the mineral rights of about 170,000 acres in Montana. Nearly 81,000 acres of this is east of Helena. The company plans to begin geological evaluations of their new mineral interests soon.

• New businesses that are opening include a new department store that will open the end of October. Three stores, including a plumbing shop and a pharmacy will be moving to a building on Montana Avenue that is currently being remodeled to house them. A taco restaurant will open in the building that is just being completed on Prospect Avenue. Smith's Corner is the location of a new bar and package liquor store. Construction of a 98-unit motel has just begun and is scheduled for completion late this winter.

• Cut backs in Federal funds have already caused a large reduction in force at many state agencies and another department announced in October the loss of forty full time positions. The building trades have had a poor year for employment and tradesmen are experiencing a high rate of unemployment. The lack of new home construction has also caused layoffs at many area sawmills. These poor economic conditions are being felt in other sectors as hiring activity has slowed considerably. The normally high demand for clerical workers has decreased. Employment of service workers is slow as the tourist season is ending. Retail employers are not hiring sales clerks now and are indicating that they do not expect much improvement for the Christmas season.

KALISPELL LMA

• Two Kalispell lumber mills announced that they would close for an indefinite period but at least until next spring. The closure will put 76 persons out of work. The two firms represent gross payrolls of $1.5 million annually. According to officials of both firms, the slumping lumber market and high interest rates were to blame.

• Railroad layoffs of laborers, carmen and accountants reached about 40 in Whitefish. The public relations director for this region of the firm said carmen were being laid off because the federal government has allowed a change in the 500-mile inspection requirement. He also blamed a lack of business for the layoff of about eight persons in the locomotive and repair areas at Whitefish. Some of these men may transfer to other areas.

• Activity in the Libby area is reported as very slow with 60 layoffs in a lumber mill in order to cut production and control inventories.

• In the Polson area, a local wood burning stove manufacturer was nearly two weeks behind on orders and was moving into a larger facility in order to increase production. They have hired five new workers and added another person to the payrolls of the steel fabrication plant.

• Agricultural activity in the Polson area consists of seed potato harvest with some need for experienced year-round ranch hands. Several Christmas tree yards will start buying trees soon in order to make out-of-state shipments.

LEWISTOWN LMA

• Activity in most industry groups was stable through the period with little hiring of new employees being done. Placements through the local Job Service office are at about the same level as one year ago, and most of these involve replacing students leaving jobs in service and construction industries. Though there has been little hiring activity, the unemployment rate in the LMA of 3.1% reflects the stability of the area's economy.

• No new construction projects were announced, but work continued on the remodeling of two schools and also on a new bank building. Demand for workers in agriculture occupations was up last month, but there were few openings reported this period. Several employees were laid off at a local lumber mill as the firm cut production due to a soft market.

MILES CITY LMA

• In reviewing new business formations, Custer and Rosebud counties indicate a pace of 65% greater than last year's nine month total. The bulk of the new businesses are in the trade and service industries. Further expansion is on the drawing board for Colstrip with a shopping mall, as well as more housing units.

• There is a strong possibility of another infestation of cutworms in eastern and central Montana. Because of the large infestation that occurred this year, the chance of infestation by cutworms next spring must be considered. Elimination of the cutworm this past spring was accomplished by using the pesticide called Endrin. The state Agriculture Department banned use of Endrin for the rest of the year after high levels of the toxic chemical were found in samples of game birds, fish and waterfowl tested in eastern Montana. Endrin has been used 12 out the last 27 years in Montana, but only three or four of those years saw spraying at this year's level of about 125,000 acres. Solutions to the use of chemicals in farming will be difficult, because modern farming techniques have become dependent on herbicides and pesticides to produce consistent crops.

MISSOULA LMA

• With much of this area's lumber industry operating on a "week to week" basis, an employment slump may not necessarily be reflected in the unemployment rate. Many lumber mills and plants have been forced to reduce the employees' work hours. Reduced working hours may be a hardship on family income, but the part-time employees are included as "employed" in calculating the unemployment rate.

• The monetary loss caused by the slack in lumber and wood industries is highly significant. It is estimated that for each dollar of lumber and wood industry wages lost, a residual loss of $1.70 can be felt by other businesses. Thus, the total decline for both direct and derivative income can amount to as much as $1 million per week with the closure of a large lumber products firm.

• A comparison of Montana's unemployment rate with those of other Northwest states that rely heavily on lumber and wood industries for their economy revealed the following unemployment rates during the month of August, 1981: Montana--5.9%; Idaho--6.6%; Oregon--9.1%; and Washington--8.9%.

• Due to the lagging market for lumber products, the forest service has extended national forest timber contracts for as long as two years. The extension applies to national forest contracts issued before January 1, 1981 and to those which were due to expire before April 1, 1985. One government official noted that there is no point in cutting trees when there is no market for them.

• Missoula's City-County Planning Board's building permits for September indicate sluggish residential requests and moderate commerical construction plans. Although commerical permits improved in September after a two month slump, this year's cumulative commerical permits valuation is 44 percent less than 1980's January-September total.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA

• A fast-loading grain terminal is under construction in the Conrad Industrial Park. It will consist of four 85,000 bushel bins and a 25 foot dump pit for grain trucks. The project is part of a grain elevator enlargement in order that they will be able to load 52 car unit trains. This requires them to also extend the spur track. The estimated cost of the project is $2.5 million.

• Other construction in the LMA consists of the two new, nearly completed banks, three office complexes, a radio station, a new oil and gas company's operations center, a pump jack factory and several home remodeling jobs. All these projects are in the Cut Bank area.

• Oilfield activity is steady with six rigs operating next to Cut Bank and on the reservation.

• Most merchants and business firms are expecting a good fall season due to the high crop yield and oil field activity.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Social Characteristics	Percent of Total Insured Unemployment		
	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980
Non-White	17.1%	18.1%	13.6%
Females	32.9%	35.6%	36.3%
Youth	6.8%	6.6%	9.2%
Over 45	19.8%	20.2%	18.0%

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S. 1/

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1979		1980		1981	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3	260.5	260.7
February	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5	263.2	263.5
March	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9	265.1	265.2
April	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6	266.8	266.8
May	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1	269.0	269.1
June	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8	271.3	271.4
July	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0	274.4	274.6
August	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6	276.5	276.5
September	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9	279.3	279.1
October	225.4	225.6	253.9	254.1		
November	227.5	227.6	256.2	256.4		
December	229.9	230.0	258.4	258.7		
AVERAGE	217.4	217.7	246.8	247.0		

1/ The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table I

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Disputes 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	Percent 1/ U. S.	
1979								
January	348.7	321.0	299.5	21.3	27.7	7.9	6.4	*
February	349.2	324.6	301.4	23.2	24.6	7.1	6.4	1.1
March	353.7	331.1	303.3	27.8	22.6	6.4	6.1	*
April	364.2	343.8	309.6	34.2	20.4	5.6	5.5	*
May	373.0	356.0	320.7	35.3	17.0	4.6	5.2	.1
June	391.6	371.2	331.0	40.2	20.4	5.2	6.0	.1
July	388.5	370.9	327.9	43.0	17.6	4.5	5.8	*
August	391.1	375.4	329.4	46.0	15.7	4.0	5.9	.1
September	381.0	367.4	331.5	35.9	13.6	3.6	5.6	*
October	371.1	357.2	326.7	30.5	13.0	3.8	5.6	*
November	365.3	349.7	323.5	26.2	15.6	4.3	5.6	*
December	362.6	343.8	321.2	22.6	18.8	5.2	5.6	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	5.1	5.8	.1
1980								
January	354.8	329.9	309.1	20.8	24.9	7.0	6.8	.7
February	356.4	332.6	310.0	22.6	23.8	6.7	6.8	1.1
March	363.0	339.6	312.4	27.2	23.4	6.5	6.6	.7
April	370.7	347.2	313.8	33.4	23.5	6.4	6.6	.3
May	377.1	357.6	323.2	34.4	19.5	5.2	7.0	.2
June	394.7	370.9	331.7	39.2	23.8	6.0	7.8	.2
July	390.4	366.3	324.3	42.0	24.1	6.2	7.9	2.7
August	393.8	372.7	327.8	44.9	21.1	5.4	7.5	2.6
September	381.5	363.0	328.0	35.0	18.5	4.8	7.1	3.1
October	372.2	353.7	323 9	29.8	18.4	5.0	7.1	1.3
November	368.4	348.3	322.7	25.6	20.1	5.5	7.1	1.3
December	364.7	342.1	320.1	22.0	22.6	6.2	6.9	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	6.0	7.1	1.2
1981								
January	354.6	328.1	307.3	20.8	26.5	7.5	8.2	*
February	362.4	334.9	312.8	22.1	27.5	7.6	8.0	1.0
March	371.3	345.7	319.2	26.5	25.6	6.9	7.7	*
April	385.0	361.5	328.9	32.6	23.5	6.1	7.0	*
May	392.1	369.8	336.2	33.6	22.3	5.7	7.1	.4
June	408.8	381.5	343.2	38.3	27.3	6.7	7.7	.4
July	403.8	379.0	338.1	40.9	24.8	6.1	7.3	.3
August	404.3	380.5	336.7	43.8	23.8	5.9	7.2	.4
September	390.0	368.6	334.4	34.2	21.4	5.5	7.3	*
October	*382.5*	*361.0*	*331.9*	*29.1*	*21.5*	5.6		*
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table II

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	390.0	404.3	381.5	-14.3	8.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS	368.6	380.5	363.0	-11.9	5.6
Persons Employed in Agriculture	34.2	43.8	35.0	-9.6	-.8
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	21.4	23.8	18.5	-2.4	2.9
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*5.5*	*5.9*	*4.8*	*-.4*	*.7*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*6.7*	*6.7*	*6.1*	*.1*	*.7*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	286.3	286.4	284.9	-.1	1.4
MANUFACTURING	23.8	24.2	23.4	-.4	.4
Durable Goods	14.5	15.0	14.5	-.5	0
24 Lumber and Wood Products	9.3	9.8	9.2	-.5	.1
33 Primary Metal Industries	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Other Durable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.3	0	-.1
Nondurable Goods	9.3	9.2	8.9	.1	.4
20 Food and Kindred Products	3.8	4.0	3.9	-.2	-.1
27 Printing and Publishing	2.4	2.3	2.3	.1	.1
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.2	1.0	1.0	.2	.2
Other Nondurable Goods	1.9	1.9	1.8	0	.1
MINING	8.6	8.7	6.5	-.1	2.1
10 Metal Mining	1.3	1.3	.5	0	.8
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.4	2.4	2.1	0	.3
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	5.0	5.0	3.9	0	1.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	17.5	17.8	17.0	-.3	.5
15 General Building Contractors	5.9	5.7	5.5	.2	.4
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	5.8	6.0	5.1	-.2	.7
17 Special Trade Contractors	5.8	6.1	6.5	-.3	-.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.3	23.3	23.3	0	0
40 Railroad Transportation	7.2	7.2	6.8	0	.4
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.6	6.6	6.6	0	0
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.4	9.4	9.9	0	-.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	75.7	76.0	73.5	-.3	2.2
Wholesale Trade	19.6	19.6	17.6	0	2.0
Retail Trade	56.1	56.5	55.9	-.4	.2
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	8.3	8.2	8.1	.1	.2
54 Food Stores	8.0	8.1	7.8	-.1	.2
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.8	7.7	8.0	.1	-.2
58 Eating and Drinking Places	21.8	22.1	21.0	-.3	.8
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	10.3	10.5	11.0	-.2	-.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.9	13.0	13.0	-.1	-.1
SERVICES	58.0	58.3	57.4	-.3	.6
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	7.9	8.0	7.1	-.1	.8
72 Personal Services	2.7	2.7	2.7	0	0
80 Medical and other Health Services	18.9	18.9	18.7	0	.2
Other Services	28.5	28.7	28.9	-.2	-.4
GOVERNMENT	66.5	65.1	70.6	1.4	-4.1
91 Federal Government	15.4	15.8	15.6	-.4	-.2
92 State Colleges and Universities	6.6	5.8	8.1	.8	-1.5
92 Other State Government	10.3	10.3	11.1	0	-.8
93 Local Education	19.3	17.3	20.7	2.0	-1.4
93 Other Local Government	14.9	15.9	15.2	-1.0	-.3

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table III

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	35.6	36.8	34.8	-1.2	.8
EMPLOYED PERSONS	33.4	34.3	32.7	-.9	.7
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.4	1.7	1.2	-.3	.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.2	2.5	2.1	-.3	.1
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*6.1*	*6.9*	*6.0*	*-.8*	*.1*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*6.9*	*7.4*	*5.7*	*-.5*	*1.2*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	29.5	29.4	29.7	.1	-.2
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.4	0	-.1
Contract Construction	1.9	2.1	1.9	-.2	0
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
Trade	9.8	9.9	9.7	-.1	.1
Wholesale Trade	3.0	3.1	2.9	-.1	.1
Retail Trade	6.8	6.8	6.8	0	0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Service and Mining	7.0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Government	5.6	5.3	5.8	.3	-.2
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
State and Local Government	3.7	3.5	4.0	.2	-.3

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	58.8	59.6	57.7	-.8	1.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	56.6	56.9	55.4	-.3	1.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.6	2.0	1.4	-.4	.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.2	2.7	2.3	-.5	-.1
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*3.7*	*4.6*	*4.0*	*-.9*	*-.3*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*4.4*	*5.0*	*4.8*	*-.6*	*-.4*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	47.6	47.6	48.6	0	-1.0
Manufacturing	4.1	4.2	4.0	-.1	.1
Contract Construction	2.8	2.9	2.7	-.1	.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	4.7	4.7	4.9	0	-.2
Trade	16.0	16.0	16.2	0	-.2
Wholesale Trade	5.7	5.8	5.8	-.1	-.1
Retail Trade	10.3	10.2	10.5	.1	-.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.3	2.4	0	-.1
Service and Mining	10.0	10.1	10.5	.1	-.2
Government	7.7	7.5	7.9	.2	-.2
Federal Government	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0
State and Local Government	6.2	6.1	6.4	.1	-.2

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Current month preliminary.

Revised to 1980 Benchmarks

TABLE IV

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			[1/] UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
STATEWIDE	390.0	404.3	381.5	368.6	380.5	363.0	21.4	23.8	18.5	*5.5*	*5.9*	*4.8*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	35.6	36.8	34.8	33.4	34.3	32.7	2.2	2.5	2.1	*6.1*	*6.9*	*6.0*
BILLINGS SMSA	58.8	59.6	57.7	56.6	56.9	55.4	2.2	2.7	2.3	*3.7*	*4.6*	*4.0*
BALANCE OF STATE [2/]	295.6	307.9	288.9	278.5	289.4	274.9	17.1	18.5	14.0	*5.8*	*6.0*	*4.9*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.4	36.8	35.7	31.6	33.8	33.9	2.8	3.0	1.8	*8.1*	*8.2*	*4.9*
BOZEMAN	27.1	27.6	26.9	25.9	26.3	25.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	*4.5*	*4.6*	*4.2*
GLASGOW	19.3	20.9	17.9	18.6	20.1	17.3	.7	.8	.6	*3.4*	*3.9*	*3.5*
GLENDIVE	17.7	19.2	16.0	13.3	18.8	15.7	.4	.4	.3	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.0*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	14.2	15.1	14.5	13.4	14.3	13.9	.8	.8	.6	*5.4*	*5.3*	*4.0*
HAVRE	13.8	14.3	13.3	13.1	13.3	12.7	.7	1.0	.6	*5.4*	*6.9*	*4.8*
HELENA	28.9	29.2	29.2	27.3	27.6	27.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	*5.7*	*5.5*	*4.5*
KALISPELL	39.9	40.8	38.2	36.9	37.5	35.4	3.0	3.3	2.8	*7.6*	*8.0*	*7.4*
LEWISTOWN	11.5	12.5	11.2	11.1	12.1	10.8	.4	.4	.4	*3.1*	*3.4*	*3.4*
MILES CITY	18.2	19.0	17.0	17.5	18.1	16.4	.7	.9	.6	*3.7*	*4.5*	*3.3*
MISSOULA	50.7	51.1	49.8	46.8	47.2	46.7	3.9	3.9	3.1	*7.6*	*7.7*	*6.3*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	19.9	21.3	19.2	18.9	20.2	18.5	1.0	1.1	.7	*5.0*	*5.3*	*3.8*

1/ Unemployment rate is computed on unrounded numbers.

2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE V-A

August 1981

(Revised)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	404301	380511	23790	5.9
CASCADE	36780	34260	2520	6.9
YELLOWSTONE	59604	56884	2720	4.6
BEAVERHEAD	4727	4593	134	2.8
BIG HORN	6587	6010	577	8.8
BLAINE	3289	2988	301	9.2
BROADWATER	1542	1493	49	3.2
CARBON	3855	3735	120	3.1
CARTER	1104	1071	33	3.0
CHOUTEAU	3615	3533	82	2.3
CUSTER	6803	6574	229	3.4
DANIELS	1598	1574	24	1.5
DAWSON	6823	6632	191	2.8
DEER LODGE	4693	3966	727	15.5
FALLON	2482	2445	37	1.5
FERGUS	6772	6485	287	4.2
FLATHEAD	24721	22895	1826	7.4
GALLATIN	20155	19358	797	4.0
GARFIELD	1035	1018	17	1.6
GLACIER	7335	6528	807	11.0
GOLDEN VALLEY	483	476	7	1.4
GRANITE	1209	1133	76	6.3
HILL	9677	9027	650	6.7
JEFFERSON	2533	2379	154	6.1
JUDITH BASIN	1408	1376	32	2.3
LAKE	9089	8476	613	6.7
LEWIS AND CLARK	25182	23765	1417	5.6
LIBERTY	1350	1317	33	2.4
LINCOLN	6960	6153	807	11.6
MC CONE	1483	1462	21	1.4
MADISON	2978	2890	88	3.0
MEAGHER	1231	1159	72	5.8
MINERAL	2191	2021	170	7.8
MISSOULA	36422	33735	2687	7.4
MUSSELSHELL	2133	2065	68	3.2
PARK	6249	5839	410	6.6
PETROLEUM	366	363	3	.8
PHILLIPS	3707	3574	133	3.6
PONDERA	3838	3729	109	2.8
POWDER RIVER	1540	1494	46	3.0
POWELL	3862	3653	209	5.4
PRAIRIE	1122	1085	37	3.3
RAVALLI	8206	7480	726	8.8
RICHLAND	7830	7681	149	1.9
ROOSEVELT	5934	5609	325	5.5
ROSEBUD	6548	6039	509	7.8
SANDERS	4256	3918	338	7.9
SHERIDAN	3551	3517	34	1.0
SILVER BOW	19387	17590	1797	9.3
STILLWATER	2510	2461	49	2.0
SWEET GRASS	2103	2048	55	2.6
TETON	3247	3180	67	2.1
TOOLE	3276	3219	57	1.7
TREASURE	524	515	9	1.7
VALLEY	6148	5852	296	4.8
WHEATLAND	1359	1326	33	2.4
WIBAUX	889	863	26	2.9

TABLE V-B

September 1981

(Preliminary)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	389982	368551	21431	5.5
CASCADE	35596	33439	2157	6.1
YELLOWSTONE	58799	56639	2160	3.7
BEAVERHEAD	4372	4209	163	3.7
BIG HORN	6325	5804	521	8.2
BLAINE	3123	2889	234	7.5
BROADWATER	1551	1427	124	8.0
CARBON	3621	3487	134	3.7
CARTER	943	931	12	1.3
CHOUTEAU	3204	3160	44	1.4
CUSTER	6579	6349	230	3.5
DANIELS	1499	1470	29	1.9
DAWSON	6683	6536	147	2.2
DEER LODGE	4372	3818	554	12.7
FALLON	2493	2451	42	1.7
FERGUS	6429	6175	254	4.0
FLATHEAD	24452	22636	1816	7.4
GALLATIN	20024	19162	862	4.3
GARFIELD	866	857	9	1.0
GLACIER	7101	6451	650	9.2
GOLDEN VALLEY	416	409	7	1.7
GRANITE	1191	1067	124	10.4
HILL	9453	8975	478	5.1
JEFFERSON	2523	2367	156	6.2
JUDITH BASIN	1221	1201	20	1.6
LAKE	8447	7945	502	5.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	24852	23492	1360	5.5
LIBERTY	1239	1201	38	3.1
LINCOLN	7001	6286	715	10.2
MC CONE	1341	1303	38	2.8
MADISON	2689	2624	65	2.4
MEAGHER	1106	1072	34	3.1
MINERAL	1937	1794	143	7.4
MISSOULA	36391	33788	2603	7.2
MUSSELSHELL	1877	1829	48	2.6
PARK	5975	5662	313	5.2
PETROLEUM	325	320	5	1.5
PHILLIPS	3341	3249	92	2.8
PONDERA	3659	3580	79	2.2
POWDER RIVER	1323	1300	23	1.7
POWELL	3902	3508	394	10.1
PRAIRIE	1014	979	35	3.5
RAVALLI	8076	7347	729	9.0
RICHLAND	7326	7176	150	2.0
ROOSEVELT	5607	5324	283	5.0
ROSEBUD	6347	5995	352	5.5
SANDERS	4268	3877	391	9.2
SHERIDAN	3486	3451	35	1.0
SILVER BOW	17829	16360	1469	8.2
STILLWATER	2367	2302	65	2.7
SWEET GRASS	1851	1813	38	2.1
TETON	2958	2863	95	3.2
TOOLE	3013	2888	125	4.1
TREASURE	474	462	12	2.5
VALLEY	5362	5138	224	4.2
WHEATLAND	1239	1216	23	1.9
WIBAUX	524	498	26	5.0

ESTABLISHMENT DATE

Table VI

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
				Net Change to Current Month From:					
	Sep. 1981 1/	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980	Total Sep. 1981	Percent Women	Total Aug. 1981	Percent Women
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers	129.6	124.2	130.5	5.4	-.9	286.3	45.3%	286.4	43.4%
Manufacturing	2.9	3.0	2.7	-.1	.2	23.8	12.2%	24.2	12.4%
Mining	.4	.5	.5	-.1	-.1	8.6	4.7%	8.7	5.7%
Contract Construction	1.7	1.7	1.6	0	.1	17.5	9.7%	17.8	9.6%
Transportation & Public Utilities	4.3	4.3	4.4	0	-.1	23.3	18.5%	23.3	18.5%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	35.3	35.3	35.9	0	-.6	75.7	46.6%	76.0	46.5%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.4	8.4	8.5	0	-.1	12.9	65.1%	13.0	64.6%
Services	35.3	34.9	34.1	.4	1.2	58.0	60.9%	58.3	59.9%
Government 2/	41.3	36.1	42.9	5.2	-1.6	66.5	62.1%	65.1	55.5%

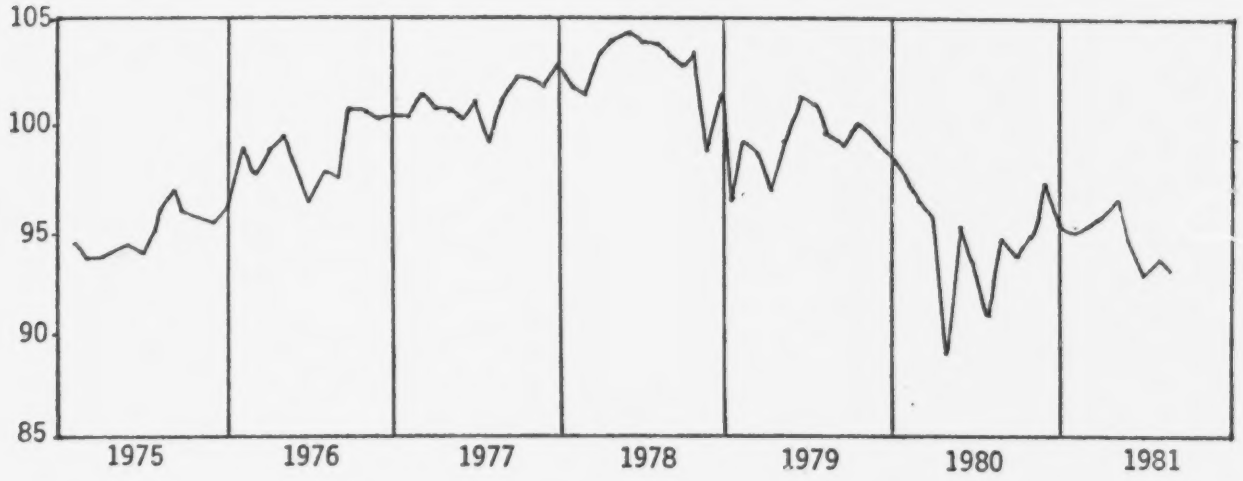
1/ *Current month preliminary. Revised to 1980 Benchmark. Establishment Series began January 1974.*

2/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.*

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Monthly Figures of Composite Index

1972 = 100

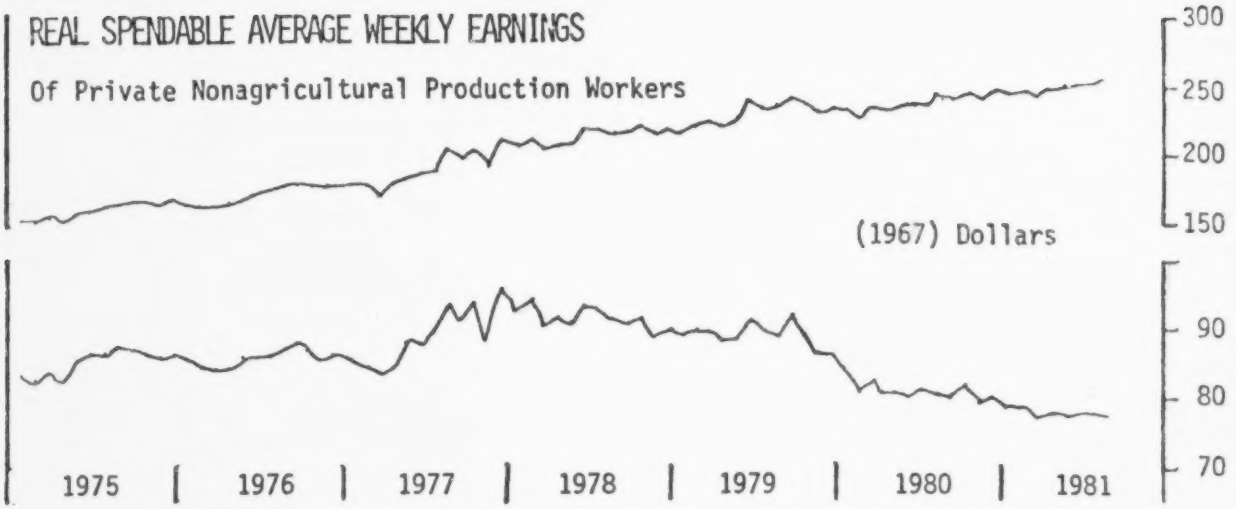
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
January	94.8	99.1	100.4	101.9	96.8	97.2	95.1
February	94.1	97.9	101.6	101.7	99.3	96.2	95.4
March	94.2	98.6	100.8	103.5	98.9	95.4	95.9
April	94.4	99.5	100.8	104.2	97.2	88.6	96.8
May	94.6	98.4	100.4	104.3	99.4	94.3	94.8
June	96.5	96.8	101.1	104.0	101.3	92.6	93.0
July	96.3	98.0	99.4	103.8	101.0	90.4	93.7
August	97.7	97.9	101.2	103.2	99.8	93.9	93.2
September	96.3	100.8	102.3	102.8	99.6	93.3	
October	96.1	100.7	102.2	103.6	100.5	95.0	
November	95.8	100.5	101.9	99.0	99.8	97.4	
December	96.5	100.5	102.9	101.5	98.7	95.5	

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

During August, only two components of the Composite Index reflected positive movement. They were the manufacturing layoff rate and manufacturing employment. The other four components registered slight negative movement. The biggest change was noted in average weekly initial claims, which rose from 1,281 to 1,366. The Composite Index dropped slightly in August from 93.7 to 93.2. One year ago at this time, the index was much the same at 93.9.

Components of Composite Index:

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.



	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	255.20	254.67	239.47
3/ Taxes Withheld	42.07	41.92	37.91
Spendable Earnings	213.13	212.75	201.56
Adjustment for Price Changes since 1967	136.05	135.27	120.81
Real Spendable Earnings	77.08	77.48	80.75

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1981	1980	1979	1981	1980	1979
January	245.28	232.60	215.42	78.44	84.36	89.20
Febuary	247.52	224.93	219.57	78.20	80.79	89.60
March	244.84	234.24	221.43	76.99	82.44	89.29
April	248.29	232.23	220.68	77.45	80.94	88.10
May	249.48	234.15	225.42	77.09	80.67	88.52
June	254.14	234.97	236.99	77.65	80.02	91.26
July	254.67	238.82	233.87	77.48	81.08	89.41
August	255.20	239.47	234.99	77.08	80.75	88.73
September		241.60	238.74		80.63	91.96
October		246.66	236.90		81.37	89.02
November		241.89	230.62		79.29	86.22
December		247.75	233.24		80.21	86.12

Real Spendable Earnings

Gross average weekly earnings rose only 53 cents in August while real spendable earnings dropped 40 cents. Average weekly earnings of $255.20 and real spendable earnings of $77.08 in August compared to $254.67 and $77.48 respectively in July. With the August consumer price index rising at an annual rate of 8.3%, gross average weekly earnings would have had to have gone up by approximately $1.50 in order for real spendable earnings to have remained at the July level.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultrual production workers.
2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.
3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

Table VII

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE	255.08	255.20	241.60	34.8	35.2	37.4	7.33	7.25	6.46
MANUFACTURING	366.96	377.15	375.68	41.7	43.4	45.1	8.80	8.69	8.33
Durable Goods	391.60	387.90	392.70	44.5	45.0	47.6	8.80	8.62	8.25
Primary Metal Industries	488.88	488.88	399.38	38.8	38.8	35.5	12.60	12.60	11.25
Nondurable Goods	354.64	355.92	345.51	40.3	40.4	40.6	8.80	8.81	8.51
Food and Kindred Products	314.71	317.01	313.95	41.3	42.1	45.5	7.62	7.53	6.90
MINING	484.38	495.55	433.41	41.4	42.2	46.8	11.70	11.74	9.61
Metal Mining	515.73	507.89	577.90	39.1	38.8	40.3	13.19	13.09	14.34
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	359.35	368.80	416.34	32.2	34.5	40.5	11.16	10.69	10.28
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	369.07	369.41	356.63	44.2	44.4	44.2	8.35	8.32	8.06
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	393.25	393.65	412.90	47.9	48.3	54.4	8.21	8.15	7.59
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	211.18	211.23	195.05	31.9	32.2	34.4	6.62	6.56	5.67
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	169.25	169.73	159.65	36.4	36.5	33.4	4.65	4.65	4.78
SERVICES	164.35	165.45	159.46	34.1	34.4	35.2	4.82	4.81	4.53

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
MANUFACTURING	2.2	2.2	11.3	1.7	1.4	1.7	0.2	0.6	9.6	3.3	4.1	4.0	1.9	1.3	2.7	1.1	1.8	0.6
Durable Goods	2.2	1.8	16.4	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.9	15.3	4.0	2.6	3.9	2.0	1.0	2.3	1.7	0.3	0.9
Primary Metal Industries	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	4.1	1.6	2.5	3.8	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	2.1	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.1	6.7	4.1	1.9	1.7	3.4	0.0	4.2	0.3
MINING	5.5	10.5	11.4	4.3	5.9	9.9	1.2	1.9	0.4	6.2	5.5	6.4	4.5	5.3	5.4	0.8	0.1	0.0
Metal Mining	9.1	4.5	3.5	9.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	3.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6

** less than .05.*

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Sept. 1981	Sept. 1980	Year to Date 1981	1980
STATE OF MONTANA	519	566	5153	4039
GREAT FALLS SMSA	32	33	327	258
BILLINGS SMSA	86	84	670	548
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	71	100	975	555
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	39	28	321	263
Beaverhead	5	3	60	42
Deer Lodge	3	2	40	18
Granite	4	2	10	13
Madison	4	3	41	36
Powell	2	4	14	31
Silver Bow	21	14	156	123
BOZEMAN LMA	35	53	355	298
Gallatin	27	46	270	238
Meagher	1	3	13	13
Park	7	4	72	47
GLASGOW LMA	21	14	183	112
Daniels	1	1	7	6
Phillips	3	3	27	23
Roosevelt	5	6	55	34
Sheridan	11	2	63	24
Valley	1	2	31	25
GLENDIVE LMA	40	24	306	206
Dawson	16	5	104	51
Garfield	3	0	9	3
McCone	0	5	17	22
Prairie	1	1	11	9
Richland	19	12	156	115
Wibaux	1	1	9	6
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	12	11	114	97
Big Horn	2	4	25	26
Carbon	5	6	35	33
Stillwater	5	1	39	24
Sweet Grass	0	0	15	14

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Sept. 1981	Sept. 1980	Year to Date 1981	1980
HAVRE LMA	12	10	149	113
Blaine	2	3	21	38
Hill	9	7	120	65
Liberty	1	0	8	10
HELENA LMA	28	29	312	252
Broadwater	2	3	13	15
Jefferson	3	4	28	17
Lewis and Clark	23	22	271	220
KALISPELL LMA	43	60	489	442
Flathead	19	44	317	302
Lake	11	7	86	74
Lincoln	13	9	86	66
LEWISTOWN LMA	10	9	94	85
Fergus	4	5	52	45
Golden Valley	0	0	1	2
Judith Basin	3	1	9	12
Musselshell	3	2	22	20
Petroleum	0	0	3	1
Wheatland	0	1	7	5
MILES CITY LMA	17	10	149	131
Carter	1	0	5	22
Custer	7	4	56	36
Fallon	2	1	24	37
Powder River	0	1	16	9
Rosebud	6	4	46	26
Treasure	1	0	2	1
MISSOULA LMA	58	80	531	482
Mineral	2	2	17	17
Missoula	41	62	356	351
Ravalli	13	14	121	89
Sanders	2	2	37	25
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	15	21	178	197
Chouteau	2	2	19	40
Glacier	2	6	54	51
Pondera	3	2	27	30
Teton	2	5	18	25
Toole	6	6	60	51

Sources of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

	YEAR-TO-DATE 1981	1980	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims1/	34,864	42,928	-8,064	-18.8
Continued Claims1/	382,950	441,718	-58,768	-13.3
Number of Benefit Payments1/	341,607	368,090	-26,483	-7.2
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$34,534,815	$34,045,861	$488,954	1.4
Average Weekly Benefit Amount1/2/	$108.53	$97.06	$11.47	11.8

	MONTHLY Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Change From Year Ago Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	3,033	2,942	2,599	434	16.7
Continued Claims1/	29,228	33,522	33,842	-4,614	-13.6
Number of Benefit Payments1/	25,841	29,110	24,002	1,839	7.7
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$2,585,251	$2,938,252	$2,115,697	$469,554	22.2
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt.1/2/	$108.21	$106.78	$93.63	$14.58	15.6
Trust Fund Balance	$25,986,564	$27,311,463	$18,765,702*	$7,220,862	38.5

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".
** Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $7,084,089.*

Table X-A

ETA5-1593 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
SEPTEMBER 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	92	8,311.04
BIGHORN	627	54,370.34
BLAINE	272	21,934.28
BROADWATER	137	15,360.40
CARBON	198	18,370.90
CARTER	5	401.00
CASCADE	2,391	216,716.31
CHOUTEAU	25	2,266.00
CUSTER	163	14,837.00
DANIELS	5	353.00
DAWSON	81	9,096.00
DEER LODGE	758	80,647.66
FALLON	15	702.20
FERGUS	208	17,031.72
FLATHEAD	2,018	197,263.76
GALLATIN	772	67,143.80
GARFIELD	0	0.00
GLACIER	746	61,663.46
GOLDEN VALLEY	5	578.00
GRANITE	90	8,818.68
HILL	572	50,393.51
JEFFERSON	160	15,277.20
JUDITH BASIN	9	939.00
LAKE	587	50,481.05
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,757	163,639.19
LIBERTY	20	2,315.00
LINCOLN	795	73,066.02
MCCONE	21	1,655.00
MADISON	67	5,139.00
MEAGHER	27	2,944.00
MINERAL	75	6,718.91
MISSOULA	3,254	316,217.74
MUSSELSHELL	50	4,733.48
PARK	258	23,681.25
PETROLEUM	0	0.00
PHILLIPS	63	6,799.00
PONDERA	57	5,243.00
POWDER RIVER	10	1,374.00
POWELL	380	41,561.69
PRAIRIE	27	2,952.00
RAVALLI	801	82,359.52
RICHLAND	67	6,575.21
ROOSEVELT	194	16,606.61
ROSEBUD	441	43,089.20
SANDERS	526	56,864.70
SHERIDAN	17	1,738.00
SILVER BOW	2,946	304,885.10
STILLWATER	42	3,778.00
SWEET GRASS	27	2,439.00
TETON	49	4,580.00
TOOLE	46	4,529.00
TREASURE	0	0.00
VALLEY	222	20,337.02
WHEATLAND	17	1,461.00
WIBAUX	14	877.00
YELLOWSTONE	2,478	237,895.58
INTRASTATE	24,684	2,359,464.11
INTERSTATE	1,157	225,786.69
TOTAL	25,841	2,585,250.80

Table X-B

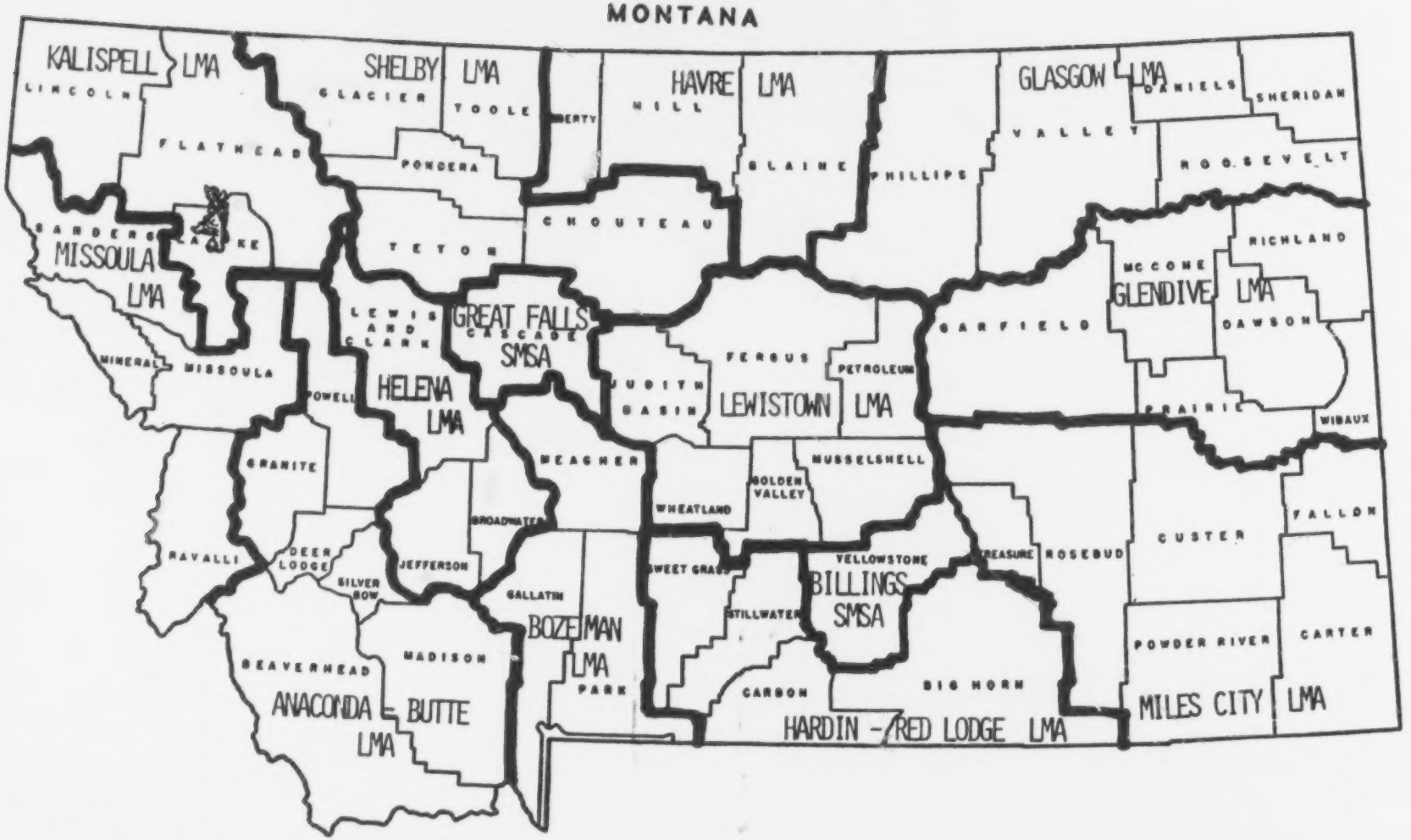
CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1981 THRU SEPTEMBER 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	1,819	173,622.97
BIGHORN	4,728	432,333.93
BLAINE	2,531	203,792.89
BROADWATER	973	103,643.25
CARBON	2,325	240,995.22
CARTER	62	6,062.00
CASCADE	36,602	3,653,935.39
CHOUTEAU	440	40,167.00
CUSTER	3,192	317,494.12
DANIELS	239	23,280.00
DAWSON	1,170	115,557.00
DEER LODGE	13,553	1,542,633.80
FALLON	300	25,017.80
FERGUS	2,976	264,682.52
FLATHEAD	32,121	3,117,725.11
GALLATIN	14,212	1,232,323.24
GARFIELD	32	3,291.00
GLACIER	8,344	703,328.38
GOLDEN VALLEY	124	11,273.38
GRANITE	941	92,578.97
HILL	6,214	547,204.68
JEFFERSON	1,813	135,964.23
JUDITH BASIN	242	24,200.21
LAKE	7,314	559,418.29
LEWIS AND CLARK	17,319	1,643,307.06
LIBERTY	363	35,023.40
LINCOLN	13,981	1,333,992.55
MCCONE	146	11,341.00
MADISON	1,164	106,302.56
MEAGHER	749	71,251.06
MINERAL	2,191	218,358.44
MISSOULA	44,663	4,373,249.00
MUSSELSHELL	771	77,002.75
PARK	4,860	421,059.85
PETROLEUM	57	3,535.00
PHILLIPS	1,194	113,813.33
PONDERA	1,032	100,291.31
POWDER RIVER	147	15,994.00
POWELL	2,961	294,014.28
PRAIRIE	357	37,074.91
RAVALLI	10,668	1,025,445.12
RICHLAND	909	88,253.77
ROOSEVELT	2,483	216,349.27
ROSEBUD	4,746	437,321.75
SANDERS	5,689	533,013.78
SHERIDAN	251	23,352.00
SILVER BOW	22,741	2,230,217.90
STILLWATER	1,178	121,404.65
SWEET GRASS	568	59,004.00
TETON	852	86,327.00
TOOLE	916	88,707.31
TREASURE	96	10,056.00
VALLEY	3,510	355,737.85
WHEATLAND	253	23,104.00
WIBAUX	163	14,239.00
YELLOWSTONE	37,930	3,731,933.66
INTRASTATE	327,174	31,895,233.98
INTERSTATE	14,433	2,639,580.65
TOTAL	341,607	34,534,814.63

LABOR MARKET AREAS

IN

MONTANA



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The Montana State Employment Services Division maintains 24 local Job Service Offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

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